



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NEWS ITEMS

At Cornell, Charles S. Wilson has been promoted to professor of pomology.

Mr. William E. Lawrence has been appointed instructor in botany at the Oregon Agricultural College.

Dr. C. F. Clark of the New York State College of Agriculture has accepted a position with the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Miss Edith M. Twiss (Ph.D. University of Chicago) has been appointed assistant professor of botany in Washburn College, Kansas.

William Dana Hoyt (A.B., University of Georgia, and Ph.D., Johns Hopkins) has been appointed instructor in botany at Rutgers College.

Professor Josephine Tilden has returned from her year in the southern Pacific and resumed work at the University of Minnesota.

Professor Guy West Wilson, formerly of Upper Iowa University, has been appointed assistant in vegetable pathology at the North Carolina Experiment Station.

Dr. Herman A. Spoehr, assistant in chemistry in the University of Chicago, has been appointed a member of the staff of the Department of Botanical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. By the aid of chemical methods Dr. Spoehr is to investigate at the Desert Laboratory at Tucson certain problems in plant physiology.

The second annual summer session of the school of forestry of the University of Georgia, in charge of Prof. Alfred Akerman, was held during 8 weeks in June, July, and August in the long-leaf pine forests in the eastern part of Alachua Co., Florida. The school secured the use for the season of a large tract of cut-over timber whose owners expect to restore it and make it a perpetual source of revenue by rational methods of forest management. In addition to the regular instruction in forestry, a course of lectures on plant geography was given by Dr. R. M. Harper (Florida State Geological Survey). Students from five states attended.

Professor John Macoun (Sussex Street, Ontario, Canada) is issuing a series of Canadian mosses. The set will number 500 in all; the price is \$8.00 a hundred. Some subscriptions are still open, although about half of the series have already been issued. Collectors may also secure for the sum of five dollars a collection of one hundred British hepatics. This set, which includes many rare species, is offered by W. H. Pearson (18 Palatine Road, Manchester, England).

In the recent forest fires which raged for many days in northern California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana incalculable damage was done to the forested government reserves and a number of forest rangers lost their lives. Even the more conservative newspapers reported some dozen fire fighters as dead or missing and an equal number of other citizens as killed by the fires. The fires, many of which were thought to be of incendiary origin and aimed by spite or private greed against government rangers and reservations, became gigantic conflagrations miles in length in some parts of the northwest. The efforts of the fire fighters proved futile in several cases, and the fires were extinguished only by the long-delayed rains. The later forest fires in Minnesota and Canada have been equally severe—both in the number of lives lost and in the amount of property destroyed.